DAILY HERALD.

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 25.

Workingmen's Convention. A State Convention of Workingmen has been in session in this city for the purpose of con-They descry, in the no very great distance, their impending doom, if it can not be avert.

BUCHANAN'S work will, we do not doubt, be a The reader has perceived that the recommendations of Mr. Jefferson went beyond the ventive measures,

world thus far, capital has controlled labor, and that Government has almost uniformly, in The allied powers of Europe had triumphed its legislative and executive action, favored over Napoleon, and had restored the elder capital. How have the enormous fortunes, Louis VIII., to the throne of France. Emboldso suddenly made in this city, been acquired? ened by this success, Russia, Austria and Prus-Was it by means of contracts and favoritism | sia, in 1815, formed the Hely Alliance. To from the administration? In what is the English laborer superior in pecuniary and social Britain, however, stood aloof, and refused to condition to a surf or slave? But who riots in | become a party to it. The object of the allies case and luxury to a greater extent than the was to abolish liberal Governments on the con-Engilsh capitalist? And how have those capitalists become what they are, but by Govern- own discretion-in short, to roll back the tide ment favoritism? No one man ever acquired, of progress toward free institutions, and to rein the period of a single life, by steady, honest before the old despotisms as they had existed before the French Revolution. Accordingly industry, a large fortune, and no man ever with. Great fortunes, unless occasionally made by lucky speculations, are Spain, and to restore the implacable and biggenerally acquired through Government favor or influence. It was so d'Angonleme, invaded Spain, and in a single tampaign accomplished these objects. tary commanders, usurers, etc., obtained in the year before the date of this expedition, the Government of the United States had immense fortunes, by means of Government formally acknowledged the independence of partiality, and then used their fortunes to con- the different Southern Republies, formerly trol the Government, and hold it in its course of Spanish colonies; and an appropriation of one favoritism to the rich, oppression upon the poor. Verres was but one among thousands. | May 4, 1822) by Congress to defray the expense of missions to these "independent na-Now we do not want great fortunes on one tions on the American Continent. side and no fortunes on the other-we do ful progress, the British Government became not want our people thus divided, because it satisfied that the allies, after crushing the produces excess, insolence and tyranny on one | Spanish Liberals, intended to employ their side, and want, dependence, suffering and sorrow on the other. What we want is equality on this side of the Atlantic. To such an enterof fortunes, except so far as individual effort, prise Great Britain was strenuously opposed, unaided by Government favoritism, shall make them otherwise. Any other condition than trade in that quarter of the world-an interest The maintainance of this condition of society, so far as in the reason and nature of things it can be done, is of vital importance to the laboring man. Now, the late war has rendered this hopeless in the United States. While the Republican party has been very loud-mouthed in proclaiming its patriotism, very ardent in its efforts to excite the laboring man to hostility to the South, and to induce him to leave it has, through its leaders, living in luxurious care of the poor, whereby the rich may be able to lead the poor to believe they are their very kind friends, and thus take the centrol of their

votes at the polls. told now as to be kept concealed any longer, not only the laboring men of this nation, but should first acknowledge the independence of the administration itself of the government | the new American Republics, as the United of the country is already in the hands of our moneyed aristocracy, and that aristocracy is ance against these Republics, was not pre-

exempt from taxation. Hence, the reason why bonds were issued

with interest payable in gold.

paper money, and the control of its expan- to ward off the threatened danger.

The workingmen propose an adoption of the proposition that eight hours shall be a day's work. This is well as far as it goes. Eight hours a day is as great a proportion of the time steer through the ocean of time opening on pondence of the New York Times, one of the whalebone; it may be that the latter was more as any man ought to be compelled to work.

The balance of his time should be devoted to his family, to recreation, to study, and to sleep. to entangle ourselves in the broils of Eu- Abolition Republicans. He waives the ques-But the question is, so far as his welfare is concerned, not the time he works, alone, but the cerned, not the time he works, alone, but the cerned, north and South, has a set of inpay he gets for it. He must live on his pay; terests distinct from those of Europe, and and suppose the capitalist says to him, as you have reduced the time of labor one-fifth, I reduce your pay one-fifth. We have had a war is laboring to become the domicile of despotto free the negroes, and I have to pay so heavy ism, our endeavor should surely be to make and every desperate expedient he clutches at only shows how resolute he is to save his own pay you but four-fifths wages. What is going most of all, could disturb us in this pursuit; she now offers to lead, aid and acto be done? Suppose the workingman says, company us in it. By acceding to her pre-Pil quit work. Very well, says the capi- position, we detach her from the band of destalist, I'll shut up shop, except as to what I | pots, bring her mighty weight into the sale of and my boys can do. Now, how do they stand? at one stroke, which might otherwise laboring man of the North.

Mrs. Bolton's Poems. We acknowledge the receipt of a copy of

excellence of its contents and the fame of the | With Great Britain withdrawn from their

scenes in the various conditions in life, as well | without it, I have no hesitation in abandoning among the lowly as the leftr. Mrs. B.'s path its independence, with peace and the friendhas conducted her through all ranks and en-abled her to as truth mily as touchingly par-at the expense of war and her enmity.

feeling and sentiment uttered.

expressed in appropriate language, then we aspect in which it is seen oy himself. the elements of true poetry.

the other, The Sewing Giri.

feature of the banquets at San Francisco, "tht worth, I add the assurance of my constant and and refuse to accept the dispensation of the serving of hot beef tea, with just a smack of claret in it, as a constant refreshment during the evening."

THE RESERVE AND ADDRESS OF THE PARTY IS NOT THE PARTY.

The Monroe Dectrine.

At this time, the condition of Mexico leads | pean powers." to frequent mention, in political articles, of the Monroe Doctrine, To many, the term conveys stand the subject to which it is applied. An historical explanation is given by Mr. Buch- past. This is more specifically stated after-

political history. They discover that, in the history of the THE ORIGIN, HISTORY AND NATURE OF "THE

branch of the Bourbons, in the person of

hundred thousand dollars had been made Whilst the French invasion was in success-

arms in assisting Ferdinand VII. in subjugating what they termed his rebellious colonies and she resoived to resist it. If successful this would prove to be a severe blow to her care of the rich, and then let the rich take prove sufficient to prevent the allies from any On this point our mind is made up. forcible interference against the former Spanhad no direct instructions to warrant him in such an act, and this he had com The truth is, and it may as well be plainly Mr. Canning, yet he wisely agreed to assume

statement of these negotiations, with explana- the men who wont to vote for such a resolu-

Now, a word about the proposed remedy. me is the most momentous which has

Which will hold out the longer? The capitalist, of course; and why? Labor can not live
without the aid of capital. Capital can live
without the aid of labor, under the circumwithout the aid of labor, under the circumstances we are considering. A few days ex- most sedulously cherish a cordial friendship; hausts the credit of the workingman and he must return to work or starve. Capital can side, in the same cause. Not that I would purlive a long time upon itself, and needs not to chase even her amity at the price of taking part yield to the laborer. Heaven help the white in her wars. But the war in which the present proposition might engage us, should that be its consequence, is not her war, but ours. Its object is to introduce and establish the American system of keeping out of our land all for-"Poems by Saran T. Bolton," published by rope to intermeddle with the affairs of our na-CARLETON, New York, in "one handsome 12mo tions. It is to maintain our own principle, not people of the South wished to secode.

scale and shifted into that of our two contin-Mrs. Bolton is a remarkable woman. cnts, all Europe combined would not under-While, as wife and mother, she was discharging her household duties in a manner not inferior to the model woman pictured by Solo. | this proposition offers, of declaring our protest ferior to the model woman pictured by Solosian structured by Solosian against the atrocious violations of the rights of nations, by diligent study she stored her mind nations, by the interference of any one in the nations, by the interference of any one in the nations, by the interference of any one in the nations, by the interference of any one in the nations, by the interference of any one in the nations, by the interference of any one in the nations, by the interference of any one in the nations, by the interference of any one in the nations, by the interference of any one in the nations, by the interference of any one in the nations, by the interference of any one in the nations, by the interference of any one in the nations, by the interference of any one in the nations, by the interference of any one in the nations, by the interference of any one in the nations, by the interference of any one in the nations, and the nations are not also and the nations with literary treasures and burnished it by internal affairs of another, so flagitiously beelegant cultivation. Of the truth of this asser. gun by Bonaparte, and now continued by the tion the volume now issued affords abundant equally lawiess alliance calling itself holy. "But we have first to ask ourselves a quesevidence. It contains, including the "Prefa- tion: Do we wish to acquire to our own con- resist the restoration of the Union, or rather tory," and one by Mrs. FRANK SMITH, the | federacy any one or more of the Spanish progifted but now deceased and lamented daughter of Mrs. Botton, one hundred poems. They tion which could ever be made to our system are, most of them, the later of Mrs. B.'s pro- of States. The control which, with Florida ductions. Several of them were written while she was in Europe with her husband, who dering on it, as well as all those whose waters dering on it, as well as all those whose waters. was American Consul at Geneva, and are flow into it, would fill up the measure of our poupon subjects of interests there, and some of litical well-being. Yet as I am sensible that them were written since her return; one or this can never be obtained, even with her own two in the current year. They are upon a va- which is our second interest (and especially its riety of themes, many of them describing independence of England) can be secured

tray scenes and characters, joys and serrows, aration proposed, that we aim not at the acquisition of any of those possessions, that we The poems are the offspring of true poetic | will not stand in the way of any amicable argenius. They are carnest in feeling and senti- rangement between them and the mother counment, vividin imagination, moral and religious, means, the forcible interposition of any other try; but that we will oppose, with all our most of them plaintive in tone, elegant in die- power, as auxiliary, stipendiary, or under any stion, and distinguished by a force and prect. other form or pretext, and most especially sion of language, corresponding to the depth of sion, or acquisition in any other way. I should think it, therefore, advisable that the Execu-If, as Lord Bacon said, that be postry which tive should encourage the British Government "doth raise and erect the mind by submitting to a continuance in the dispositions expressed a show of things to the desire of the mind;" or in these letters, by an assurance of his concur-as Lord Japanese said boots, is mind; or rence with them as far as his authority goes; as Lord JEFFREY said, poetry is metrical com- and that, as it may lead to war, the deciaration position from which we derive pleasure; or, of which requires an act of Congress, the case as another has said, it be beautiful thoughts shall be laid before them for consideration, at their first meeting, and under the reasonable

pronounce the volume, of which we are speak- | "I have been so long weaned from political ing, as inferior to few that have appeared, in the elements of true poster. Subjects, and have so long ceased to take any a very small show for it. Moreover the show interest in them, that I am sensible I am not when it is made, is anything but graceful. To We hope Indianians will show, by patronage any attention. But the question new proposed quires three-fourth of a yard of material with of the work, their appreciation of its distin- involves consequences so lasting, and effects so ribbons, and laces and flowers ad infinitum. guished writer. But for the crowded state of decisive of our future destinies, as to rekindle The small bonnets of last summer, that made our columns, we should treat our readers to- all the interest 1 have heretofore felt on such occasions, and to induce me to the hazard of graceful, required less than a half a yard of and prices, and satisfy yourselves that what we say is day to the two poems entitled, one, Shoddy, opinions which will prove only my wish to material. The consequence is that the fashion which may be useful to our country. And lons generally are, and that a good many

affectionate friendship and respect." President Monroe, thus fortified by the support of Mr. Jefferson, proceeded to announce, makes the millinery trade comparatively dull, stopping at the Monroe House. Madison, was robbed of two thousand dollars by some unassertion, "as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, The store of I. P. Mc ntosch, at New- that the American continent, by the free and

as subject for future colonization by any Euro-

Doctrine extends the protection of the United States to every other portion of the continent. In a subsequent portion of the message Mr. Monroe proceeds to discuss and condemn, in a clear and able manner, the projects of the ailiance against the Southern Republics, and to sive doctrine he had first announced against European colonization in any portion of Amerien, employing such language as the following: "We owe it, therefore, to candor, and to the cable relations existing between the United States and those [European] powers, to declare that we should consider any atafter stating that our established policy was not to interfere in the internal concerns of any European power, to consider the Government de facto as the legitimate Govtions with it, he says: "But in regard to these continents circumstances are eminently and onspicuously different. It is impossible that the allied powers should extend their political system to any portion of either continent without endangering our peace and happiness, nor can any one believe that our Southern brethern, if left to themselves, would adopt it

of their own accord. It is equally impossible, therefore, that we should behold such interposition, in any form, with indifference." Such is the Monroe Doctrine. It is in opposition to future European colonization on any part of the American continent; it is in opposition to the introduction of European despotic or monarchical institutions in any part of the American continent; and is in opposition to any attempt of European sovereigns to subjugate the North American Republic, of Mexico, or any of the South American Republies. THE following note from a subscriber we pub-

this will destroy liberty-free Government. to which she has ever been sensitively alive. lish, not because we approve of all it says, that To avert the impending danger Mr. Canning, then the British Minister for Foreign Affairs, in August, 1823, proposed to Mr. Rush, the American Minister in London, that the two understood, to-wit: that slavery should ever Governments should immediately unite in pub- be reestablished. We know of no party in lishing "a joint declaration before Europe," the United States in favor of reestablishing covery of the colonies by Spain was hopeless; most unjust, viz: the provoking the South into powers were not disposed, 200 ct., 200 ct., and As to Messrs. Milligan, Horsey and Bowles, the only way in which to remain entirely pasthrough schemes of legislation to consolidate acquisition of no portion of the these colonies Supreme Court of the United States on writs believe our situation is hopeless. Our people the wealth and power of the country in the for themselves, they would not see the trans- of habeas corpus. We hope they will be re- need not stand idle, however, while awaiting hands of a moneyed aristocracy, in the practi-fer of any of them to a third power with indif-ference. Mr. Canning also observed, that in eal application of the time-honored principle of that party, that the Government must take Britain and the United States would alone validity than those of a lawless mob would be.

CAMBRIDGE CITY, November 23, 1865. EDITORS HERALD-Sirs: Being a reader of ourage to offer such a resolution, calling upon

Who are the Disunionists! We call attention to the following corres-

From the New York Times. THE DISUNION PARTY. The Anti-Slavery Standard, in commenting upon the policy of the President, says: scheme though he destroy the nation in the

"The purpose we believe may be stated in a sentence: To bring back the States without negro suffrage. To that the President makes everything else bend. We, therefore, on the other hand, demand that everything shall bend to the purpose of keeping them out until negro suffrage is socured."

When the rebellion first broke out there was a party in the country, consisting mainly of the ultra abolitionists, which was in favor of let-

ting the south go, in order that the North

sin of slavery, and that Northern men might no longer be hampered by the South in their control of the National Government. It was in pursuance of this policy that Mr. Chase, in the first meeting held after the attack on Fort Sumter, opposing raising any troops or making any war; and it was also in pursuance of the same policy that the Tribune took ground in favor of secession, provided a majority of the slavery or abolition as a means to the accomtense violence; but it nevertheless prevailed

ferred to sustain the war. the elevation lo the political power of the enfranchised slaves. As the Standard clearly puts the case, they mean to make "everything from their purpose. They have made "everything bend" to the interest and elevation of the negre race. They would have consented to the division of the Union and the overthrow of the Government; rather than the continuance of slavery. The war destroyed slavery, and now they not only consent, but demand. that the Union shall not be restored until negro

the Union and perpetuate the reign of confusallowed to dictate policy and decide the deseither fanaticism or party discipline, or both

fashion for bonnets. The buggy-top pattern Choice Selection of Goods requires a large amount of material, and makes quite as much display, and were ten-fold more Mr. Samuel Bowles mentions an excellent praying you to accept it at only what it is dames and demoiselles are in open rebellion, Empress Eugenie for the winter of the year of our Lord, 1865. This very unacceptable mode

by Mr. Channing. This was confined to the Spanish American Colonies, but the Monroe

gress, in the Richmond Times: the House will sustain their Clerk, not only in as much longer as they can.

themselves in the exercise of patience and dis there are any among us who do not appreciate tion of our immense industrial resources.

Interesting to Hop Growers. Our latest Washington dispatches say: It is understood that the attention of the your daily paper, and as it publishes the pro- French Government was a short time ago Old FURS relined, repaired and made over in any ecedings of the Legislature, I eagerly await its | called to a letter from a producer and exporter

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The elegant style in which this volume of poems is given to the public was due to the provoking war.

most powerful member, surely we should do it. But I am clearly of Mr. Channing's opinion, that it will prevent instead of provoking war.

tion of the slaves should be at once proclaimed, partly as a means of carrying on the war, but mainly as an act of justice to the slave—and that the war should not cease until that emancipation had been secured. Mr. Lincoln's policy, which was to save the Union-using plishment of this end-was denounced with inuntil, in due course of time, it became clear that, as a military weapon, emancipation was of the preservation of the Union, became the Gen'l Commission Merchants

tiny of our country. Their immediate purpose is to force Congress; to thwart the Presicondition precedent. We do not believe that united, are strong enough in Congress to give

____ 1 T H. A. Strade, a citizen of Monroe

Special Session. The world "henceforth" is employed be- they ask what is this extra session doing? cause Great Britain and France, at the date of What was it called for? We can only answer no definite idea, because they do not under- Empire of Brazil, possessed colonies on this that we do not know what it was called for. continent, and these are exempted from its We know it is costing about two thousand terms. It applies to the future and not to the dollars a day of the people's money, and that sulting upon the rights and interests of this ANAN, in the History of his Administration, wards in the declaration, that " with the existgreat and most useful class of our people, just issued from the press, and we copy from ing colonies or dependencies of any European legislate against the Germans and for the the Philadelphia Age, that explanation. Mr. power we have not interfered and shall not in- negroes, etc. Whether it will be able to wriggle through a bill to increase the interest on the two and a half per cent, bonds in order nendations of Mr. Jefferson went beyond the on the two and a half per cent. bonds in order STOCK OF FURS. the taxes on the people we do not know. It is very likely, though, that they may, as the Republicans have the majority of the members found elsewhere in the West may now be seen at the present in both branches. But then, as the wealthy men have their property in bonds, which the Republicans have exempted from warn them of the consequences. In this, how- taxation, why, they care nothing, of course, ever, he never loses sight of the comprehen- about gifts of State money, or the squandering of it as the farmers and laboring men have it

Governor Baker is a ready and volundaous writer, and is putting in his time well while he holds the office. The State printer will cortempt on their part to extend their system to any portion of this hemisphere as danger on yesterday remark that the Governor was ous to our peace and safety." And, again h-ll on messages. tainly be kept busy. We heard some fellow

> A Southern Paper on McPherson and the Black Republican Programme. We find the following article in relation to the action of the Republicans in the next Con-McPherson, the Clerk of the House of Representatives, has now distinctly announced his purpose not to enter upon the roll the name of any member from any of the States lately "in rebellion," until the House organizes and admits them. The present indications denying our Representatives any voice in their organization, but in excluding them from the

thoroughly argued and discussed; any further

Hence the reason of a tariff to extert from the laboring consumers a bounty to the manuscript by President Monroe, he sent them, with his own views on the subject, to Mr. Jefferson, and asked his advice as to the course we know the men who are in favor of a new as for other and not less important products; Hence the reason of the excessive issue of which ought to be pursued by the Government Union will vote against it; but we want the but would see with pleasure the possibility of

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main object for which the extreme party re-

suffrage has been secured to the Southern

able, would find its way into the the rag-bag-

ark, was broken open on Tuesday night and independent condition they have assumed and robbed of \$500 worth of goods.

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are clear and, we fear, unmistakable, that Muffs and Cuffs. floor of Congress during the entire session, and The propriety of such a policy, both as regards right and expediency, has already been Rent Russian Sable, Hudson Bay discussion of it now would be tiresome and vain. We merely wish to warn our people to nerve themselves for more cruel trials of their fortitude than they have yetendured; to school Royal Ermine and Mink,

cretion. They will have need of both. If the difficulties in the face of which the President inaugurated and has partially developed his wise and patriotic policy, they will have their eyes opened when they get their first view of Congress. We do not promise that they will see a cloven foot or a barbed tail, or will smell purposes of the alliance in regard to this con-tinent. This expressed the opinion that the re-means resorted to to effect its abolition were All that we can do is to look on. We are powerless, except to injure ourselves. This we can do in almost any way in which we was one of time and circumstances; that the two | war by the grossest violation of constitutional choose to set about it. Indeed, so numerous his home and expose his life to free the negro, powers were not disposed, however, to inter- faith, and most ungenerous, dangerous abuse. are the ways and means at hand, that about ease at home, been maturing and earrying and spain; but that whilst they aimed at the lease are pending in the sive. We are certainly helpless, but we do not Fur Collars and Gloves,

arrival every morning, expecting to see a resolution from some member who has the moral mentioned that while the duty upon hops immentioned that while the duty upon hops imported into France from other States has been the President of the United States to remand very materially reduced, the former high duty Milligan, Bowles and Horsey back to the civil is still imposed upon that produce when imauthorities of our State, there to be tried by a ported from the United States. This provistry of their peers, in conformity with the ion, which acts as a prohibition against Amer- The attention of the Wholesale Trade is especially dicomposed of the leaders of the Republican pared at the time to take this decisive step, and therefore the joint declaration was never diama, want the record of our Representatives importers or to the general interests of the Constitution of the United States and the State | ican hops in the market of France, was not | rected to the following Goods: Mr. Rush, in his despatch of September 19, want to see the miscreant who is so fore made for such a modification of the pres-1823, to Mr. John Quincy Adams, then Socre-tary of State, communicated to him a lucid and the laws enacted thereunder; we know material interest of the nations.

paper money, and the control of its expansions and contractions in the hands of the Administration whereby the capitalists, in conministration whereby the capitalists, in concert with it, may manage the fluctuations so as old age the statesmanlike sagacity and ardent stitution, and the old Union, as our fathers vision of the commercial and maratime relato gather into their coffers, at every move, all the surplus savings of the unposted laboring man. This paper-money-power in the hands of one man, or a few men, is the greatest of one man, or a few men, is the greatest of the statesmannike sagacity and ardent patriotism of the beclaration of the Declaration of the Declaration of the unposted laboring made it. Then and there we will unfurl our beamer. The stars and stripes that were never trampled under foot only by such men as now extent. From its importance we quote it entire from Randall's Life of Jefferson, vol. iii, p. and true to rally around it, and if needs be, that raw whalebone coming from the United 491. Mr. Jefferson says: "The question presented by the letters you have sent of Government as handed down to us. that raw whalebone coming from the United States under the flag of the Union, should be hereafter like that imported from European

hereafter like that imported from European countries under the commercial regulations admitting original products to the benefits of the treaty of 1822. It cannot be that the article of hops was less

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We have nothing to say now about the ques-Union, who were and are willing to destroy R. indanapon and violence in order to secure it, may be sonville. philanthropists within their sphere, but they are not good patriots, nor men who should be CITY SHOE STORE lent's efforts to restore the Union and re-estabish the authority of the Constitution and Goverument, unless negro suffrage is secured as a

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